

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
 SUBJECT Military - Service
 HOW PUBLISHED Irregular newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Belgrade
 DATE PUBLISHED 16 Jul 1952, 4 Feb 1953
 LANGUAGE Croatian

REPORT STAT
 CD NO.
 DATE OF INFORMATION 1952 - 1953
 DATE DIST. 31 Jul 1953
 NO. OF PAGES 14
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT NO. 18, U. S. C., 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Sluzbeni List FNRJ, Vol VIII, No 37, 1952; Vol IX, No 6, 1953.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO LAW
ON COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN YUGOSLAVIA

Comment: The following report is in two parts. The first, taken from Sluzbeni List FNRJ, (Official Gazette of Yugoslavia), 16 July 1952, deals with changes and additions to the regulation governing the execution of the Law on Compulsory Military Service. The second part, taken from Sluzbeni list FNRJ, 4 February 1953, deals with changes in the Law on Compulsory Military Service.

Part 1. CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE REGULATION ON EXECUTING THE LAW ON COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

I. INDUCTION

Article 1

The duration of compulsory military service shall be determined at induction.

Regular compulsory military service is for 2 years, except in certain age classes and military branches where service will be for 3 years, and except for persons who have graduated from a secondary school or its equivalent or a school above secondary level who will serve for one year.

A 3-year military service period cannot be required of any person who is the sole support of his family.

If a family has several members scheduled for compulsory military service (not counting members whose service will be for one year), one half of them may not be assigned to 3-year military service periods. If the total number is an odd number, a 3-year military service period may not be required of half of their number plus one.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		<u>RESTRICTED</u>											
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB		DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI											

RESTRICTED

STAT

The provisions of the preceding three paragraphs are not applicable if the persons concerned wish to serve 3 years.

A family is defined as a group of blood relatives living in a common household which represents an economic unit.

Article 2

The sole support of a family is defined as a person on whom his family depends entirely for support because it does not have any other member capable of working and earning, does not receive a pension or any kind of state assistance, and does not have any member with a regular monthly income sufficient to support a family. A permanent monthly income sufficient for supporting a family is defined as 2,000 dinars per month per member.

Members of a family who are considered incapable of working or earning include males under 17 or over 60, females under 18 or over 50, women with at least 2 children under 10 years of age, persons attending school who are under 27, and persons officially declared incompetent by the military medical commission in the military section (odsek) in the area in which they are residents, or by a commission of a higher-ranking territorial military authority.

An inductee is not considered a sole support if he marries after receiving his induction notice, leaves his parents' house, and thus becomes the sole support of his wife and children.

Article 3

An application for recognition as a sole support is submitted to the induction commission at time of induction, but if it should be submitted after induction, it must be submitted to the territorial military authority within 3 months.

The following documents must be attached to the application:

- a. Notarized excerpts from birth registration records stating dates of birth of all members of the family with whom the inductee lives in a common household; for married inductees, proof of the date of marriage must be submitted.
- b. An affidavit from the municipality or city council in whose area the inductee is resident, attesting that his family is supported entirely by his labor, that there is no other member of the family capable of working and earning, that no member receives a pension or any kind of assistance from the state, and that no member has a regular monthly income sufficient to support a family.
- c. An affidavit from the military medical commission of the military section or higher-ranking territorial military authority for members of the family declared incompetent.

Article 4

The induction commission shall also examine persons who were declared temporarily unfit for military service at a previous induction, or who were exempted from military service on the basis of Article 16 or Article 17 below.

Persons aged 27 who have been declared temporarily unfit for military service by a military medical commission shall be re-examined by a review commission of the appropriate military oblast to rule conclusively on their fitness.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Article 5

All applications connected with induction are submitted to the legally constituted induction commission, which decides on them immediately. After induction has been completed, applications are submitted to the srez or city military section in whose area the induction took place. These applications are acted on by the induction commission of the military section.

An inductee may appeal the decision of the induction commission to the srez or city military section within 15 days after receipt of the decision. Pertinent documents, the appeal itself, and the ruling on it, are forwarded by the military section to the military district (okrug) for decision. This decision is final and cannot be appealed.

Article 6

If an induction commission is unable to agree on a decision, the commission submits the matter to the srez or city military section, which in turn submits the case and its opinion to the military district. The decision of the military district is final and cannot be appealed.

If it is necessary for the person concerned to be re-examined, this examination shall be made by the review commission of the military oblast.

Article 7

At induction, persons declared temporarily unfit for military service are issued an affidavit to that effect by the induction commission. The affidavit states that the person concerned shall submit to regular re-examination and that he shall serve his conscription period if he is found fit for military service by a medical examination before he reaches the age of 27.

II. DEFERMENT OF MILITARY SERVICE

Article 8

On the request of the inductee, military service may be deferred until he attains the age of 27, under the following conditions:

- a. If the only other person capable of earning a living in the inductee's family is serving his conscription period, the inductee may be deferred until this person has served out his term or has been released.
- b. If two or more inductees from a family are called up in the same year and request that their conscription periods not run concurrently, one half of the inductees may be deferred until the other half has served. If the number of inductees is an odd number, one half of that number plus one will be called up.
- c. If the inductee establishes by affidavit from the municipality or city people's council in whose area he maintains his residence that flood, fire, hail, or similar events have caused his family to suffer to such an extent that his induction would place his family in difficult circumstances.
- d. If the inductee establishes by affidavit from the municipality or city people's council in whose area he maintains his residence that the death or incapacitation of the senior member of his family makes the inductee the sole support of his family.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

e. If the inductee is a regularly enrolled student in a university, an advanced school, or a school of equivalent rank.

On the basis of paragraphs c and d above, a soldier, sailor, or noncommissioned officer, who is serving his conscription period, may request that the remainder of his service be postponed, but to no later date than his 27th birthday.

Article 9

Regularly enrolled students in universities, in advanced schools, or in schools of equivalent rank are considered as students from the beginning of their enrollment until 2 years after becoming "apsolvents," if the course is for more than 8 semesters, or until one year after becoming apsolvents if the course is for less than 8 semesters. An apsolvent is defined as a person who has been enrolled for the full number of semesters established as the course of study in the faculty or school concerned, but has not yet taken all the required examinations.

Compulsory military service may be deferred for a year for persons under 30 who are apsolvents on the day this regulation goes into effect, on the basis of a proposal from the faculty or school concerned, regardless of when the person became an apsolvent.

Article 10

Exceptions to the provisions of Article 8 include students who, because of the war, were unable to begin their studies in a university, an advanced school, or a school of equivalent rank at the usual time and students who, because of the war, were forced to interrupt their studies and therefore were unable to finish their studies by the time they were 27. Such students may have their military service deferred beyond their 27th year, but not beyond their 31st year.

Students who finish one faculty and wish to continue studies in another faculty cannot be deferred.

Article 11

Compulsory military service may be deferred for students regularly enrolled in secondary schools or schools of equivalent rank until they reach the age of 23, except as follows:

Military service for students regularly enrolled in secondary schools or schools of equivalent rank who were unable to finish their studies at the usual time because of the war, may be deferred until they are older, but not beyond their 25th birthday.

Article 12

Persons who do not finish their studies within the periods and age limits called for by Articles 8, 10, and 11 shall begin serving their conscription period at the end of the deadline period, unless other conditions apply.

Article 13

Persons mentioned in Articles 8, 10, and 11 shall submit their applications for deferment of military service to the induction commission, which will rule on them immediately.

- 4 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Applications for deferment after induction are submitted and ruled on by the srez or city military section in whose area the inductee resides.

A person applying for deferment on the basis of Article 8, paragraph e, must submit an affidavit from the school concerned certifying that he is enrolled as a regular student or that he is an apsolvent. A person applying for deferment on the basis of the provisions of Article 10 must also submit an affidavit from the appropriate organ for internal affairs in the srez or city people's council certifying that he interrupted his studies or did not begin his studies at the usual time because of the war.

A person applying for deferment on the basis of Article 11, paragraph 1, must submit an affidavit from the school concerned certifying that he is enrolled as a regular student in a secondary or equivalent school. A person applying for deferment on the basis of Article 11, paragraph 2, must submit an affidavit from the appropriate organ for internal affairs in the srez or city people's council certifying that because of the war he interrupted his studies or did not begin his studies at the usual time.

Article 14

Applications for postponement of military service submitted by soldiers, sailors, or noncommissioned officers are forwarded by the military section to the appropriate military oblast command of the Yugoslav Navy, the National Defense Corps, or Guards Corps. If the command approves the application, it informs the military section concerned so it may have the necessary records for future use in recalling the person to complete his service at a future date.

Article 15

In cases provided for in Article 8, paragraphs c, d, and e, and in Article 11, deferment is valid for one year but may be extended for additional one-year periods of the person concerned can show that reasons for deferment still exist. Extensions are entered on the reverse side of the original approval of deferment.

When the reasons for deferment no longer exist, or if the person concerned reaches the age limit (Articles 8 and 11), he is called up, provided the other conditions apply.

Article 16

Disapproval of applications for deferment by the induction commission or military section may be appealed to the military section concerned within 15 days after receipt of the disapproval. The military section forwards the appeal to the military district, which rules on the appeal. Its ruling is final and cannot be appealed.

III. SATISFACTION OF MILITARY OBLIGATION BY YUGOSLAV CITIZENS ABROAD

Article 17

If they are between the ages of 18 and 27, citizens of Yugoslavia who have emigrated abroad, who are temporarily residing abroad, or who were born abroad are obligated to appear before the Yugoslav consular representatives in the country concerned to declare that they are prepared to answer the call of the Yugoslav government in the event of mobilization or war and to place themselves at its command.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

After making such a declaration, they are considered as having satisfied their military obligation and are exempted from military service in time of peace, provided they do not return before they are 31 to Yugoslavia permanently or for longer than 2 months. Persons who do not make the declaration mentioned are considered to be evading the military service.

In the event of mobilization or war, if the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article are still subject to military obligation and fit for military service, they shall be called to return to Yugoslavia. They are obligated to return and report to the territorial military organs.

Article 18

Persons mentioned in Article 17 may return to Yugoslavia every other year for 2 months without being called up for military service.

If they stay more than 2 months or return to Yugoslavia permanently before completing their 31st year and are fit for military service, they will be called up for military service. If they return to Yugoslavia after they are 31, they shall not be called up for military service but, depending on their age, shall be assigned to the operational or reserve sections of the armed forces.

Article 19

Citizens of Yugoslavia residing abroad permanently who wish to satisfy their military obligation shall submit a request to the Yugoslav consular representatives in the country concerned.

Such persons shall be examined at state expense by a doctor appointed by the consular representatives. The consular representatives shall submit the doctor's written report of the examination, the person's request, and the consular representative's opinion to the Ministry of National Defense for a decision.

Persons whose requests are approved by the Ministry of National Defense shall be brought to Yugoslavia at state expense for regular induction and assignment to military service.

IV. TRAVEL ABROAD OF PERSONS UNDER MILITARY OBLIGATION

Article 20

Male citizens of Yugoslavia who are not yet 18, who are more than 18 but have not been inducted, who have been inducted but have not yet served their terms, or who have not discharged their military obligation in some other way may obtain an affidavit from the military section that there are no military objections to their going abroad, provided the travel is not for more than 6 months and is for one of the following purposes:

- a. On special state business.
- b. For treatment at mineral springs, sanatoria, or health resorts; for consultation with medical specialists; for operations or similar reasons; or to conduct or accompany members of their families or close relatives (to the third degree of blood relationship or second degree of relationship by marriage) for the same purpose.
- c. To claim inheritances.
- d. To participate in sports events, excursions, and similar events.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTED

The military section may issue affidavits stating that there are no military objections to travel abroad for more than 6 months by persons going abroad to study who have been exempted from military service because of study. These persons may remain abroad until they complete their studies, provided their travel does not last beyond the end of the 27th year, or the end of the 31st year for persons satisfying the provisions of Article 10.

Article 21

Requests for permission to travel abroad on basis of Article 20, a, b, and c, are submitted to the municipality or city people's council in whose area the requestor resides. The people's council forwards the request and its opinion to the appropriate military section for decision. The military section forwards its decision to the person concerned through the people's council.

State organs and physical-culture organizations apply directly to the military section for persons mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 20, d.

Requestors may appeal adverse rulings of the military section to the appropriate military district within 15 days after receiving the ruling. Appeals are submitted through the military section. The decision of the military district is final and cannot be appealed.

V. CALLING UP FOR MILITARY SERVICE TERM AND MANEUVERS

Article 22

Citizens of Yugoslavia who volunteer for military service are called up at the same time as inductees of the same class or service, or at a time set by the Minister of National Defense.

Volunteers not yet of age must obtain the written consent of their parents or guardian.

Article 23

When called up, the inductee pays for his food and lodgings until his arrival at the assembly point. Later, his subsistence is paid for from the budget of the Ministry of National Defense.

If the distance between an inductee's residence and his military unit is more than 10 kilometers, travel by railroad, boat, or state bus is paid out of the budget of the Ministry of National Defense.

On his discharge, if the distance is more than 10 kilometers between his command and home, the reservist may travel by railroad, boat or state bus, and take his meals at the expense of the budget of the Ministry of National Defense.

On call to or return from maneuvers, the same conditions outlined in the preceding two paragraphs apply to travel expenses of both enlisted reservists and reserve officers.

VI. RECORDS OF MILITARY RESERVISTS

Article 24

Records of military reservists are kept by the municipality people's councils and the military sections of the srez or city people's councils for reservists resident in their areas.

Within 8 days after discharge, reservists must report their discharge to the appropriate military section. Reservists must also report the following changes to the appropriate municipality people's council within 8 days after their occurrence:

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTED

- a. Change of residence.
- b. Any change of residence involving more than 30 days away from permanent place of residence.
- c. Change of dwelling.

Changes of residence must be reported to the municipality people's council in the area of previous residence and the area of future residence.

Article 25

A reservist must have a military card or other document showing that he is listed in military records. He is obligated to safeguard it.

Reservists who do not have such a military card or document must report this fact immediately to the appropriate military section.

Reservists who have not been issued a military card shall submit a request for an affidavit certifying they have fulfilled their military obligation to the srez or city military section in whose area they reside.

The affidavit shall be issued to persons who have served their conscription period in the Yugoslav Army or who have fulfilled their military obligation under the provisions of the law and this regulation. Persons declared permanently unfit for military service are considered as having fulfilled their military obligation.

Article 26

The director or his deputy in an enterprise, the manager of an establishment, a private employer, and elders of family cooperatives or families must report to the appropriate municipality people's council any persons working or living in their organizations who are liable to induction or assignment to military service but who have not been inducted or assigned to a unit.

Directors, managers, and persons holding positions similar to those mentioned above also are obligated to report reservists working or living with their organizations who are not listed in military records or who have not answered a call to training or mobilization.

Directors, managers, and persons holding positions similar to those mentioned above are obligated to make reports within 15 days, counting the day they learned or could have learned the information described. If mobilization is in question, reports must be submitted within 2 days.

Article 27

Reports called for by Articles 24 and 26 may be made orally or by registered letter.

The municipality people's council which receives the reports must inform the appropriate military section.

Article 28

Reservists who believe that they have become unfit for military service must report for examination to the srez or city military section in the area where they reside. They shall be examined at the next session of the regular induction commission, which shall determine their fitness for military service.

- 8 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

VII. OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 29

Persons who have attained the rank of officer or military official (CINOVNIK) in the Yugoslav Army are considered as having served their conscription period, regardless of the length of time they spent in military service.

Even though they have not served their conscription period, persons born in 1919 or before are considered as having fulfilled their military obligation.

Article 30

Volunteers who entered the armed forces after their 17th, 18th, or 19th birthdays may count the time spent in military service as their conscription period.

Persons born between 1928 and 1931 inclusive, who during the National Liberation War were in the National Liberation Army, the Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia, The Yugoslav People's Army, or in allied armies, may count the time so spent toward the service required by their conscription period, provided the requirements of Article 36 of this regulation are met.

Article 31

During a state of preparedness, mobilization, or war, members of active units of the armed forces are not transferred to reserve units, nor are members of reserve units of the armed forces released from military service at the age of 55, but shall remain in military service.

Article 32

Persons sentenced to jail or the penitentiary for criminal acts cannot serve in the Yugoslav armed forces until they complete their sentences. Excepted from this are military personnel who were sentenced to imprisonment for up to one year, incarcerated in a military prison, and released on conditional parole. Time spent in the army during the conditional parole counts toward serving the conscription period.

Time spent in the Yugoslav armed forces while serving out a sentence for a violation of regulations is recognized as part of the conscription period, regardless of when the violation was committed.

Article 33

Male foreigners under 31 who have become citizens of Yugoslavia and who are fit for military service are subject to compulsory military service, if they have not already served in the country of which they formerly were citizens.

If they did not serve the full period called for by the laws of that country, they are subject to compulsory military service but may count the period spent in military service as part of the conscription period.

If they are fit for military service, persons over 31 but not yet 55 will be assigned to active or reserve sections of the armed forces depending on their age. Their fitness shall be determined by a medical commission of the military section in whose area they reside.

- 9 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTEDArticle 34

If they are fit for military service, students and absolvents born between 1922 and 1927 inclusive, and all other persons born between 1925 and 1927 inclusive, who have not served their conscription period or whose military service is not recognized, are subject to compulsory military service.

Persons born in 1920 or later are subject to compulsory military service, if they have not served because of a penal sentence or because of evading military service.

Article 35

Persons born between 1914 and 1919 inclusive who have not served their conscription periods shall be examined by a medical military commission, except persons who present proof that they have been examined in the Yugoslav Army or the former Yugoslav Army and were declared permanently unfit for military service.

Persons declared fit for medical service will be listed as reservists in the active armed forces.

Article 36

Persons born between 1920 and 1927 inclusive not currently members of the Yugoslav Army who served some time in the National Liberation Army, the Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army, allied armies or in the former Yugoslav Army must fulfill their military obligation as follows:

a. If the person is scheduled to serve one year but spent 6 months or less in the organizations mentioned, he must serve 6 months. If he served more than 6 months, he is considered as having served his military service.

b. If the person belongs to age classes or services obligated to serve 2 years, the following applies:

If he served 6 months or less in the organization mentioned, he must serve 18 additional months.

If he served 6-12 months, he must serve 6 months.

If he served 12-18 months, he must serve 6 months.

If he served more than 18 months, he is considered as having served his military service.

c. If the persons belong to age classes or services obligated to serve 3 years, the following applies:

If he served 6 months, he must serve 2½ years.

If he served 6-12 months, he must serve 2 years.

If he served 12-18 months, he must serve 1½ years.

If he served 18-24 months, he must serve one year.

If he served 24-30 months, he must serve 6 months.

If he served more than 30 months, he is considered as having served his military service.

- 10 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Persons under paragraph a, sentence 1, who wish to become reserve officers and who meet the conditions are sent to a reserve officers' school and serve one year.

Article 37

The provisions outlined in Article 36 also apply to persons born between 1920 and 1927, as follows:

- a. If they were released from the Yugoslav Army for doing reconstruction work on the basis of Article 4 of the Law on Demobilization of 26 October 1945.
- b. If they were transferred from the Yugoslav Army to the People's Militia and then discharged, provided they do not fulfill the requirements of Article 40 and 41 of this regulation.
- c. If they were released from the Yugoslav Army for any reason other than permanent unfitness for military service.

Article 38

Persons born between 1920 and 1927 who were transferred from the Yugoslav Army to the People's Militia and then discharged may count time served in the People's Militia as military service up to the day they began receiving pay as a member of the militia; the remainder of their compulsory service shall be served according to Article 36 of this regulation.

Article 39

Persons born between 1920 and 1927 who were members of the National Liberation Army, Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav People's Army, or allied armies, but who were taken prisoner, may count the time spent as prisoners-of-war as military service, provided they did not defect to the enemy.

Article 40

Persons born in 1920 and later who were serving in the People's Militia on the day the Law on the People's Militia became effective (17 December 1946) but did not serve their conscription period in the Yugoslav Army may count time served in the People's Militia as military service if they served in the People's Militia for 6 years.

Such persons shall be given an affidavit certifying to service in the People's Militia by the organs of the People's Militia, using the form prescribed by the federal Minister of the Interior.

Article 41

For persons between 18 and 55 who served in the People's Militia longer than 6 years, or who left the militia before serving that period but did not fulfill their military obligation, the organs of the People's Militia shall forward pertinent information to the appropriate territorial military organ for military cards to be issued to those concerned.

The territorial military organ shall issue a military card to persons who have served 6 years in the People's Militia. If they are fit for military service, appropriate entry shall be made in the military records. If they are unfit for military service, the organ shall give them an affidavit certifying to permanent unfitness for military service.

- 11 -

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTED

Persons who resigned from the People's Militia or were discharged before serving 6 years shall be called by the territorial military organ to serve their military service or the remainder of it, if they are obligated to serve under the law. If not, they shall be given an affidavit certifying to permanent unfitness for military service.

Article 42

Partisan detachments or similar allied units which participated in the War against the Fascists are included and are considered as allied military units.

Units of the Spanish Republican Army are included and are considered armed units of the National Liberation Movement.

Article 43

Persons who actively participated in the National Liberation Movement, but who, on orders of the leaders, performed duties outside the regular National Liberation Army, Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav Army, may count the time spent on that duty as military service.

Article 44

Persons described in Article 43 shall submit written requests to be credited for service mentioned to the srez or city military section in whose area they are resident.

Such requests shall contain the requestor's given name, surname, father's name, place of permanent residence, date and place of birth, time spent in recognized military service, the nature of the duty, place, and name of person under whose command he performed his duty in the National Liberation Movement outside the National Liberation Army, Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, or the Yugoslav People's Army.

Requests shall be accompanied by written affidavits from two witnesses in the Yugoslav People's Army, one of whom must be an officer, to substantiate claims of having served in the National Liberation Movement outside the regular units of the National Liberation Army, the Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav People's Army.

Together with its opinion, the military section shall forward requests through the military district to the military oblast command. The command shall rule on the claim and notify the person concerned through the appropriate military section.

The ruling of the military oblast command can be appealed to the Minister of National Defense within 15 days after receipt. The ruling of the Minister of National Defense is final and cannot be appealed.

Article 45

Requests based on the provisions of Articles 43 and 44 of this regulation must be submitted by 31 August 1952. Requests submitted after this date shall not be considered.

Article 46

The day of termination of the war [World War II] is established as 15 May 1945.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

VIII. VIOLATIONS

Article 47

A fine of up to 2,000 dinars shall be imposed on a reservist for the following causes:

- a. If he does not report his discharge from military service to the appropriate military section within the established time.
- b. If he does not report changes in place of residence, place of stay, and dwelling to the municipality people's council within the established time.
- c. If he does not report to the appropriate military section that he does not have a military card or document showing that he is entered in military records, or if he loses such a military card or document.
- d. If, without justification, he fails to respond to a military organ which may call for a report for information or instructions in connection with fulfilling his military obligation.

These fines also shall be imposed on managers of establishments, private employers, or elders of family cooperatives or families who do not comply within the established time with the provisions of Article 26 of this regulation.

Article 48

This regulation goes into effect on the day it is published in Sluzbeni list FNRJ /16 July 1952/.

Part 2. CHANGES AND SUPPLEMENTS TO THE LAW ON COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Article 1

Article 11 of the Law on Compulsory Military Service for Yugoslav citizens is changed to read as follows:

Compulsory service in the Yugoslav Army is for 2 years, except in the following cases:

- a. Service in the Navy is for 3 years except for Army units attached to the Navy, where service is for 2 years.
- b. Service for graduates of secondary or equivalent schools or for graduates of faculties or their equivalent, who have not passed the premilitary training examination, is for 18 months.
- c. Service for individuals who have satisfactorily completed training in units, establishments, or schools for reserve officers and who have passed the examination for reserve second lieutenant, or for individuals who are graduates of faculties or their equivalent who have passed the premilitary training examination is one year.

RESTRICTED

STAT

RESTRICTEDArticle 2

Article 14 is changed to read as follows:

Individuals assigned as reserve officer reinforcements shall be assigned as officer candidates to corresponding military units, establishments, or schools for reserve officers.

Other individuals may be assigned to such units, establishments, or schools if they have demonstrated, while on active duty, that they have the capabilities and meet the requirements specified.

Time served in these units, establishments, or schools shall be considered compulsory military service.

Article 3

Article 14a is rescinded.

Article 4

This law shall apply to all individuals called for compulsory military service beginning in 1953.

Compulsory military service of individuals who are serving in the Regular Army on the day that this law goes into effect shall be determined by Articles 1 and 2 of this law. Their service may not be prolonged beyond the time set in Articles 1 and 2 above.

Military stipendiaries who have passed their final military instruction examinations in Army scholarship centers are considered to have completed compulsory military service and to have passed the examination for reserve second lieutenant.

Article 5

This law becomes effective 1 April 1953.

- E N D -

- 14 -

RESTRICTED